

(51)

SATURDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1878.]

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 19th January, 1878.

### POLITICAL.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st January, in a review of the events of 1877, in reference to the late Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, says that the greatest event of last year was the Delhi darbar. It may be justly called a *Rāja Sūrya Yagya*. The assumption by Her Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India was proclaimed at the Assemblage in the presence of the Ruling chiefs, the nobility and gentry of India. Some of our contemporaries objected to the adoption of *Qaisar-i-Hind* as the vernacular version of the English, Empress of India, on the ground that the word *Qaisar* was of Arabic origin. But they were quite mistaken. The word is of pure Sanskrit origin. It is a corruption of *Keshwar* or *Kwīshwar*. It is the best title that could be adopted. The editor then gives the different meanings of the word *ka*, the title *Keshwar* being made up of two words *ka* and

Circulation,  
200 copies.

*ishwar*, and shows that the title is applicable to Her Majesty in all its different meanings : as, for instance, the word *ka* means a *prajāpati* or king, and, therefore, *Keshwar* means the king of kings : *ka* means air, water, and fire, and *Keshwar* the lord of air, water, and fire, and Her Majesty has within her dominions many large seas and volcanic mountains : *ka* means the sun, and *Keshwar* the lord of the sun, and it is a well known fact that the sun never sets over the dominions of Her Majesty : *ka* means Vishnu, and *Keshwar* the lord of Vishnu, the great gods Jagannāth, Badrināth, and Rāgnāth live in territories subject to the rule of Her Majesty ; and so forth.

The Delhi Assemblage was a strange sort of *Rāja Śāya Yagya*. Formerly the smoke arising from the *Yagya* used to form into clouds and then come down to the earth in the shape of water, but the smoke of the Delhi Assemblage dispelled the clouds, and consequently there was no rain last year all over northern and southern India. Formerly donations and gifts were distributed on sacrificial occasions, but at the Delhi Assemblage the rent-free grants were confiscated under the provisions of Acts XVIII. and XIX. of 1873. Formerly the king who performed the *Yagya* used to free the people from all danger, while, at the end of the Imperial Assemblage, the landlords were ordered to enhance rents, and, thus, offer the tenants as a sacrifice to settlements. On former sacrificial occasions the king who performed the sacrifice used to confer honors upon the Rajas and made them his friends, while, at the late Imperial Assemblage, Lord Lytton told the natives that they could not get a share in the administration of the country as they had not yet acquired the necessary ability. Formerly, at the conclusion of a sacrifice, measures were devised to encourage trade and commerce, while, at the end of the imperial assemblage, a license-tax was imposed.

The *Málwā Akhbār* of the 11th January says that the English Government. times of trouble and confusion, which prevailed in India about a hundred



years ago, appear to recur again. Russia has of late become so powerful that in spite of extreme cold the Russian troops are making steady progress in their campaign. But the successes of Russian arms have not yet been able to stir England up from her sleep. Some members of Parliament advocate British interference. They are of opinion that when Russian troops threaten Constantinople, England should prevent it from falling into the hands of Russia. The Germans have begun to make sarcastic remarks about the Eastern policy of England. They say that when Armenia and Kars are taken by Russia, the English press will say that British interests are not menaced; and Russia will take those places. When Russia takes Constantinople and Asia minor, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take those places. When Russia takes the Suez Canal and Egypt, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take possession of the Suez Canal and Egypt. When Russia takes India, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take possession of India. All Europe taunts England as if she were quite powerless and helpless. Germany is strong on land. She has now set about improving her naval strength. The United States excel England in commercial activity. Epicurean doctrines now find favor with Englishmen. In course of time they will become more luxurious than the natives of India. The anxiety of England to avoid war is a matter of no consequence. But the Government of India now delights in making the native chiefs, who were once placed on a footing of equality with it, represent themselves as its servants. How the Almighty will tolerate this presumption we do not know. The past history bears testimony to the fact that the humiliation of pride is, as it were, a law of nature. The Government of India believes its princes to be fools. It may squeeze as much money out of them as it pleases. It may

*ishwar*, and shows that the title is applicable to Her Majesty in all its different meanings : as, for instance, the word *ka* means a *prajāpati* or king, and, therefore, *Keshwar* means the king of kings : *ka* means air, water, and fire, and *Keshwar* the lord of air, water, and fire, and Her Majesty has within her dominions many large seas and volcanic mountains : *ka* means the sun, and *Keshwar* the lord of the sun, and it is a well known fact that the sun never sets over the dominions of Her Majesty : *ka* means Vishnu, and *Keshwar* the lord of Vishnu, the great gods Jagannāth, Badrināth, and Ranganāth live in territories subject to the rule of Her Majesty ; and so forth.

The Delhi Assemblage was a strange sort of *Rāja Sāya Yagya*. Formerly the smoke arising from the *Yagya* used to form into clouds and then come down to the earth in the shape of water, but the smoke of the Delhi Assemblage dispelled the clouds, and consequently there was no rain last year all over northern and southern India. Formerly donations and gifts were distributed on sacrificial occasions, but at the Delhi Assemblage the rent-free grants were confiscated under the provisions of Acts XVIII and XIX of 1873. Formerly the king who performed the *Yagya* used to free the people from all danger, while, at the end of the Imperial Assemblage, the landlords were ordered to enhance rents, and, thus, offer the tenants as a sacrifice to settlements. On former sacrificial occasions the king who performed the sacrifice used to confer honors upon the Rajas and made them his friends, while, at the late Imperial Assemblage, Lord Lytton told the natives that they could not get a share in the administration of the country as they had not yet acquired the necessary ability. Formerly, at the conclusion of a sacrifice, measures were devised to encourage trade and commerce, while, at the end of the imperial assemblage, a license-tax was imposed.

The *Málwā Akhbār* of the 11th January says that the English Government times of trouble and confusion, which prevailed in India about a hundred



years ago, appear to recur again. Russia has of late become so powerful that in spite of extreme cold the Russian troops are making steady progress in their campaign. But the successes of Russian arms have not yet been able to stir England up from her sleep. Some members of Parliament advocate British interference. They are of opinion that when Russian troops threaten Constantinople, England should prevent it from falling into the hands of Russia. The Germans have begun to make sarcastic remarks about the Eastern policy of England. They say that when Armenia and Kars are taken by Russia, the English press will say that British interests are not menaced; and Russia will take those places. When Russia takes Constantinople and Asia minor, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take those places. When Russia takes the Suez Canal and Egypt, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take possession of the Suez Canal and Egypt. When Russia takes India, the English press will say that British interests are not yet menaced; and Russia will take possession of India. All Europe taunts England as if she were quite powerless and helpless. Germany is strong on land. She has now set about improving her naval strength. The United States excel England in commercial activity. Epicurean doctrines now find favor with Englishmen. In course of time they will become more luxurious than the natives of India. The anxiety of England to avoid war is a matter of no consequence. But the Government of India now delights in making the native chiefs, who were once placed on a footing of equality with it, represent themselves as its servants. How the Almighty will tolerate this presumption we do not know. The past history bears testimony to the fact that the humiliation of pride is, as it were, a law of nature. The Government of India believes its princes to be fools. It may squeeze as much money out of them as it pleases. It may



treat them in any way it likes. It can afterwards conciliate them by conferring mere titles upon them. Accordingly new titles are invented every month. One man is made a Rao Sahib, to the name of another the letters C. S. I. are added, to that of another a K. or G., and so on. The Maharaja Sindhia has been overloaded with titles. Here the editor gives the full titles of His Highness, as proclaimed by the Foreign Secretary at the investiture of His Highness with the insignia of Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the 1st January last. In spite of these high sounding titles His Highness is probably not held in greater respect by the paramount power than a common European servant of the Government. Twenty-three councillors of the Empress and fifty other gentlemen have been appointed members and companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. Do Sindhia and Holkar belong to the class to which Mr. Egerton and Mr. Eden belong, or to the class below? Mr. Eden is a mere servant of the Government; whereas the native chiefs mentioned in the list are rulers by birth and allies of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. The majority of native chiefs may be ignorant of the cunning ways and tricks of the Government of India. But the Government ought not to think for a moment that men like Sindhia and Holkar do not clearly see through its policy. It should adopt those measures which are calculated to win their sincere affections. Has the long list of titles attached to the name of Sindhia effected the least change in his actual condition? Has his fort been restored to him? Has the Government, trusting to his loyal attachment to the British crown, deemed it unnecessary to keep a contingent of British troops at his door any longer? Has the restriction imposed on him as to the number of his troops been removed? Has the order of the Government requiring him not to collect his three or four thousand troops at one place without the special permission of the Government been withdrawn? Has the least accession of



territory been made to his State? Any number of empty titles is of no use. The title of "Rao Sahib" has been conferred upon Mr. Dosabhoj Framji, C. S. I., perhaps in recognition of his services connected with the income tax. He was paid for his services, and also received an increase of pay. He has now been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. But far from doing any good to the people, he only seeks to injure them. As for the paid members of the council, their only object is to please the Government. Mr. Kunvarji and many *mahalkaris* and *patels* also deserve titles for their services in connection with the realisation of land revenue. Such an indiscriminate distribution of titles and honors is not right. The people are oppressed by the imposition of heavy taxes. The people suffered seriously from the late famine. However, no remissions of revenue were made. Sometime ago a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees was sent to England. Such is the fiscal policy of the Government. As regards the administration of justice, the unjust proceedings of the Government officers are brought to light every day. The editor then quotes from the *Native Opinion* a list of unjust and illegal acts committed by Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate of Gooty, in the Bellary district.

The *Anwar-ul-Akhbār* of the 17th January argues that England and the Russo-Turkish war. British interests require an immediate declaration of war by England against Russia. England has unwisely deferred the adoption of precautionary measures against the ambitious projects of Russia. And the result of this delay on her part has been that the Amir of Kabul has been won over by the Czar, and the Sultan of Turkey has suffered a severe defeat at his hands. Thus, England is now deprived, as it were, of both her arms. We know that she is strong enough to cope with Russia. But that is no reason why she should neglect all measures of precaution, and allow herself to be bound hands and feet by her enemy. She should immediately proclaim a war

Circulation  
100 copies.  
Circulation  
100 copies.



against Russia. The Amir of Kabul should be conciliated and induced to invade the Russian territories in Asia. The native chiefs should be asked to aid him. The king of Bokhara should be prevailed upon to rebel against Russian rule. The Sultan of Turkey should be advised to proclaim a *jihad* against Russia. There will be undoubtedly enormous bloodshed. But England may be assured of ultimate success. In this way not only the danger of a Russian invasion of India will be removed, but England will also win the good will of the whole Muhammadan world.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 19th January argues that the present aspect of the war clearly shows that British interests are imperilled by the ambition of Russia. The need of British interference in the Russo-Turkish war. A little aid to Turkey at the outset would have averted the present evil. But Mr. Gladstone, in utter disregard of English interests, dissuaded his countrymen from espousing the cause of their old friends the Turks. Does he expect to get any honors and titles from the Czar for his services? It is high time that England should be alive to the dangers which are looming in the distance, and by immediate interference protect Turkish as well as her own interests from Russian ambition.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th January republishes the following article from the *Aftab-i-Panjab*. At a meeting lately held at Bombay to consider the question of facilitating the admission of natives to the civil service, the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Ali Rogay remarked that England wishes that the Porte should place its Musalman and Christian subjects on a footing of equality in the matter of rights and privileges and fulfill all its promises. But it is to be regretted that England herself does not act upon this policy. She has not yet redeemed her pledges to natives. The distinction of creed and color should cease to exist.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vrita Dhard* of the 14th January says that, to meet the famine expenditure, the Government should retrench the public expenditure, and not levy a license tax on trades and professions, and enhance the duty on salt. We agree with the *Arunodaya* in thinking that the cause of famine in India is the poverty of the people and not an excess of population and a decrease in the product of grain, as asserted by the Government. There would be an improvement in the material condition of the native population if the heavy 'home charges' were stopped, and the cheap native agency were utilised, in the place of high-paid Europeans, in conducting the administration of the country. The enhancement of the duty levied on salt and the imposition of the license tax will only aggravate the condition of the people and produce discontent among them.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Khair Khwah Alam* of the 17th January complains of the decline of Indian industries. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the closing of iron works in southern Wales has inflicted great misery upon the people. If the closing of only one kind of industry has reduced the population of southern Wales to such misery, how miserable must be the state of the inhabitants of that country where no kind of industry flourishes and all trades and professions have declined! When the people are starving it is not surprising that the ruling race should call them uncivilised and barbarous. This conduct on the part of the rulers only shows that they have no insight into the real condition of their subjects. And a clear proof of this state of things is to be found in the fact that the Government goes on adding to the burden of the people by the imposition of new taxes. But it should be borne in mind that the people are, as it were, the foundation of the State. When the people suffer, the Government will also inevitably suffer sooner or later. We do not mean to say

Circulation,  
160 copies.



that the old forms of native industry should have been preserved intact, but that the Government should have provided the means of improving the industrial arts and trades, and thus improved the material condition of the native population. In that case the people would have identified their own interests with those of the State, and been able to appreciate properly what the Government has done in the way of improving their comfort and convenience. In their present distressed condition, which borders on starvation, they cannot appreciate the blessings of British rule. True, the former kings of India were tyrannical, but still they were so much loved by the people, that, although the Government has put an end to tyranny and oppression to a large extent, yet the people look back with regret upon their former state. If the old kings displeased a man at one moment, they reconciled him the next. But the English Government pats the head and eats the brains. If the manufactures and industries of India continue in their present neglected state for any length of time, and if nothing is immediately done by the nobility and gentry of India to improve them, the whole population will gradually die of hunger.

Circulation,  
220 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 12th January, in an article communicated by a native doctor, draws the attention of the Government to the grievances of native doctors. The scale of pay fixed for hospital assistants in civil employ, which was already low, has been still further reduced by an order of the Government issued last year. They are obliged, by the very nature of their profession, to live decently, and are consequently involved in debt. Their brethren serving under the orders of the military department, get a house allowance of Rs. 22, while they do not get it. The hospital assistants, especially those of the first and second classes, attached to regiments of troops, should be appointed commissioned officers like jamadars and subadars. As regards the hospital assistants in civil employ, an express



order should be issued placing them on a footing of equality with *tahsildars* in point of honor. The term, hospital assistants, as applied to native doctors, induces men to form a very low idea of their professional skill. Their designation should, therefore, be changed. The hospital assistants in civil employ should be called sub-assistant surgeons, and those serving under the orders of the military department, native doctors.

The *Khurshedi Alam* of the 14th January complains of the low scale of pension fixed for the native officers of the army. A *risaldar* gets a pension of only Rs. 25 a month, whether his pay is Rs. 100 or Rs. 300 a month; whilst even a soldier gets a pension equal to one-third of his pay. Owing to the low rates of pension the members of high families do not like to serve in the army.

The *Akhyar-ul-Akhdar* of the 9th January states, on the authority of the *Khair Khwah Alam* and the *Rajputana Akhdar*, that the Government of India has forbidden the use of silver coins, issued previous to the year 1835, from the 1st of June next, under pain of punishment. The Government should make this order as public as possible, otherwise the ignorant people will be unnecessarily harassed and punished. It should take the forbidden coins from those men who have them in their possession and give them new ones in exchange.

Circulation,  
137 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 13th January, in a very lengthy article communicated by a correspondent, dwells upon the growth of the mischievous habit of drinking among the natives of India, especially in Bengal. Drinking has proved to be the bane of young Bengal, and is making steady, though slow, progress throughout India. The writer strongly condemns the enormous importation of spirituous

Circulation,  
300 copies.



liquors into India by European merchants, and calls upon the Government of India to put a stop to it. However, as the entire abolition of the wine trade cannot be effected in a short time, the Government should adopt the following measures to check the growth of drinking among the natives:—

None should be allowed to open a new shop for the sale of spirituous liquors. The sale of spirituous liquors on credit should be prohibited. The abetment of drinking among minors should be a cognizable offence. The sale of spirituous liquors after 9 P. M. should be strictly prohibited. It should be the duty of medical officers to inspect frequently the shops of native wine merchants as a check upon the sale of adulterated and impure liquors.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
410 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Punjab* of the 11th January gives at length the history of the Itmad-ud-daula fund, and contends that the fund should be placed at the disposal of the Panjab university and not of the Director of public instruction. The endowment was expressly made by the donor for the religious instruction of Musalmans, especially those of the Shia sect to which he himself belonged. It will be the duty of the Senate of the Panjab university to decide in what way the income of the trust could be best utilised to carry out the wishes of the donor.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
343 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 12th January publishes the letter of Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Secretary to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee, Aligarh, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, asking the sanction of the Government to raise funds for the building of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College by means of lotteries. Rs. 30,000



are to be raised, of which Rs. 10,000 will be given away in prizes, and Rs. 20,000 devoted to the college building fund and the expenses of the lottery. The order of the Government sanctioning the advertisement of the lottery is also published.

A correspondent of the *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st January, writing from Aligarh, complains of the slaughter of a cow by Musalmans

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The slaughter of a cow at a public thoroughfare in Atroli.

on the day of the last Bakrīd at a public thoroughfare in Atroli (Aligarh). The cow was slaughtered by Risāldār Ilahi Bakhsh through the abetment of the tahsildar. Some limbs of the slaughtered cow were also openly carried in the bazar. All the Hindus closed their shops for five days from the 16th to the 21st December last. On the 17th December some bones were found lying in a shop, and some were drawn out of two wells, having been cast there by Musalmans. The writer adds that at present most of the native officers at Atroli are Musalmans. The tahsildar, the naib tahsildar, the sub-inspector of police, who is on leave, the superintendent of chungī, the native doctor, and the dāk munshi are all Musalmans.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th January, in a communicated article, gives an instance of the Christmas dalis. The following is the substance of the article:—

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The correspondent writing from Montgomery says that Pandit Hargopal Narain, a rāis, went to pay a visit to the deputy commissioner\* on the last Christmas day. He drove a carriage drawn by four horses. He took a dali with him for the deputy commissioner. As soon as the orderlies of the deputy commissioner saw the carriage coming to the bungalow they ran to the gate of the premises to receive the visitor. The Pandit gave five rupees to each of

\* The word used in the original is *sahib bahadur*, by which the writer probably means the deputy commissioner of the district.



them. But as they were not satisfied with that amount he gave them three rupees more. One of them then told the Pandit that the duty of reporting the arrival of visitors to the deputy commissioner rested with the deputy commissioner's bearer, and that the Pandit would have to give something to the bearer. Accordingly the Pandit quietly gave the bearer a sum of rupees ten wrapped up in a piece of paper. The bearer then reported his arrival to the deputy commissioner. The deputy commissioner at once came out of his room and took him inside. The Pandit asked his servants to place the dali before the deputy commissioner which he accepted and ordered to be taken to his wife. He regretted that the Pandit's son was not well educated, otherwise he would appoint him a naib tahsildar.

Circulation,  
327 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbār* of the 14th January, writing from Mirzapur, bitterly complains that the room in which the Munsif's court at Mirzapur is accommodated is extremely small. It is literally crowded by pleaders and suitors.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Khair Khwah Alam* of the 17th January, in an article communicated by its Benares correspondent, publishes an account of the darbar held at Benares by the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of Benares on the last New Year's day, the first anniversary of the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty of the imperial title. But the writer makes the following complaint about the management of the darbar. The gentlemen who had been invited to the darbar were very punctual in their attendance and arrived exactly at 2 P. M., the appointed time, at the house of the Commissioner. But on reaching the gate of the premises they were prevented by the police guard from going in and had to wait outside the premises for full half an hour. They were also compelled by the police to send away their carriages and had, therefore, to stand all this while exposed to dust and a strong



wind. After half an hour they were allowed to go in. When they reached the door of the house, a European gentleman stood at the door with a list of names in his hand. He called out the name of each gentleman invited to the darbar with a loud voice one by one, and each, as he responded to the call, was permitted to go into the darbar-hall where he was shown to his seat by a Eurasian.

**The Rohilkhand Akhbār** of the 12th January complains of Distress from scarcity the prevalence of distress at Moradabad. It has come to our knowledge that fifteen inmates of the charity-house perished from cold in one day, and that some dead bodies were found lying on the bank of the Ramganga outside the municipal limits. Whether the corpses were thrown there out of the hospital or the charity-house we do not know. We believe that the laborers are adequately paid for burying the dead bodies. But the work is usually so carelessly done by them that dogs easily disinter the bodies. Vagrant children, abandoned by their parents for want of food, are often picked up in the bazar. It is no exaggeration to say that the poor classes of the community are suffering severely from high prices.

Circulation,  
210 copies.

**The Koli-Nār** of the 12th January, in its correspondence columns, states that one Sayyid Muhammad Yusuf, an inhabitant of Touk, has left for Constantinople as a volunteer.

Circulation,  
495 copies.

**The following article**, which appeared in English, is extracted from the *Kavi Vachan Sutha* of the 24th December, 1877 (but received on the 16th January):—

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Englishmen are a very nice set of people. They have some very good temperaments, and a great deal that is admirable in them; for instance, they are in most cases true to their word, keep up to what they say and act according to promise.



Again, they are a practical set of people, they live according to fixed rules. *Action* and not *talk* is their watchword. They are very hardworking, adventurous, and enterprising. We think we have now nearly exhausted the favorable side, but when we come to the dark side in their modes of behaviour towards the mild Hindu, towards the conquered, we are very sorry to state that we have a great deal to say against them, which will no doubt be unpleasant to them when stated, but which is still a stern reality. But at the very outset it should be noted here that we speak only of those Englishmen who are in India, and of them even only the majority, for we very gladly bear testimony to the fact that there are many excellent Englishmen in this country against whom nothing can be said and for whom the people here have the highest reverence. Hindus who visit England speak very highly of the people there and admire their excellent character. They treat the poor black, the 'nigger' (we are very sorry to pollute our pen with such a word), as if he were their dear friend and one who should not be spurned. But here the native is treated with very great contempt, and so it should be noted that the Englishmen of England are quite different from the Englishmen of India. Neither rank nor birth is seen in candidates for high posts in this country, but only a certain amount of intelligence to pass the civil service examination or other covenanted examinations. Unlike the mild Hindu, the Englishman in India is very haughty and overbearing. Unlike the polite and communicative Frenchman, he is very unmannerly and reserved, for familiarity breeds contempt. His greatest vice is his pride. He would like to be independent himself, and lecture others on paper only upon the advantages of independence, and still he will be the last man to tolerate it in the conquered Hindu. He will be proud himself, and still will not let pride lurk in the conquered Hindu. There is another vice in him. He is extremely selfish. If he, his wife, children, and horses are all right, he



will be satisfied. He wants a nice bungalow and a garden to live in. He wants to satisfy the foolish fancies of his wife in her dress and other things; he should go in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses, and his horses should look hale and stout. They should be served with plenty of gram both in the morning and in the evening, and have in the midday some other thing to eat. But while there is his fellowman starving at his door, by whose money he so enjoys himself, he will be ready to push him by his neck. We think we have drawn a dark picture of Englishmen, but still it is the truth. They treat the Hindus very impolitely and it would be well if they would always bear in mind "that true hearts are better than Norman blood." It would be well if every Englishman, who wishes to spend his time in this land, shakes off his reservedness a little and freely associates with the Hindus. It would be well if he treats them politely and loves them as his fellowmen; and it would be well, too, if he would always bear in mind the advice with which Meadows Taylor, a man held in the highest estimation and veneration by his countrymen, concludes his most interesting autobiography, which, as the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* remarks "may usefully be taken to heart by all Englishmen, of whatever class, whose business takes them to our possessions in the East."

'One word, one last reflection in regard to India may not be out of place. It is to advise all who go there, in whatever capacity, or whatever position they may hold, use true courtesy to natives of all degrees. My experience has taught me that large masses of men are more easily led than driven, and that courtesy and kindness and firmness will gain many a point which, under a hard and haughty bearing, would prove unattainable. By courtesy, I do not mean undue familiarity,—far from it—self-respect must always be preserved; but there is a middle course which, if rightly pursued in a gentlemanly fashion, not only exacts respect from natives of all classes, but gratitude and affection likewise.'



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afzul-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Jan'y. 15th, 1878.	100 copies.
2	Agrā Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th "	323 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
3	Ahsan-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 13th "	80 copies.
4	Akhbar-i-'Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 9th "	945 copies (including 336 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Akhbar-i-'Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	125 copies.
6	Akhbar-i-Tamāna	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 9th "	137 "
7	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	" 13th "	120 "
8	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" 12th & 15th "	343 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
9	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdu-English	"	"	77 copies.
10	Almorah Akhbar	Almorah	Hindi	Bi-monthly	" 15th "	130 "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	" 12th "	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 11th "	100 copies.
13	Anwar-ul-Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 17th "	105 "
14	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar	Dehli	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 11th "	"



15	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	10th	58	"
16	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	11th	140	"
17	Bostan-ul-Ashqin	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	"	353	"
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	14th	300	"
19	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	6th & 13th	125	"
20	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	1st	142	"
21	Jaipur Akhbār (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	11th	300	"
22	Jatwah Tār	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 8th, 1877, & Jany. 16th, 1878.	260	"
23	Kārnāmāh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Jany. 14th, 1878.	300	"
24	Kaukab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	16th	300	"
25	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	Benares	Hindi-English	Weekly	Decr. 24th, 1877.	160	"
26	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Jany. 17th, 1878.	200	"
27	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	16th	495	"
28	Khawsh-i-Alam	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	14th	cl. 30	"
29	Koh-i-Nār	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19th	copies taken by Govt.)	"
30	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	13th	57	"
31	Lauh-i-Mahfūz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	11th	85	"
32	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	15th	500	"
33	Mahad Akhbār	Indore	Marathi	Ditto	11th	cl. 50	"
34	Mariyāt Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	7th	copies taken by Govt.)	"
35	Mastūr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	13th	100	"
36	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	12th	300	"
37	Mihir-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Octr. 21st, 1877, & Jany. 11th, 1878.	30	"
38	Mitrā Bilās	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Decr. 10th & 24th, 1877, & Jany. 14th, 1878.	400	"
39	Muhib-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Jany. 8th, 1878.	245	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded):*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
40	Mutla-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Jan'y. 15th, 1878.	50 copies.
41	Naym-ul-Akhdar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	" 14th to 19th "	150 "
42	Nizam-ul-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 14th "	45 "
43	Nur-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	" 17th "	497 "
44	Nur-ul-Absar	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 15th "	385 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.)
45	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	" 19th "	380 copies.
46	Nusrat-ul-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Octr. 21st, 1877, & Jan'y. 11th, 1878.	100 "
47	Nusrat-ul-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Octr. 21st, 1877.	70 "
48	Ouda Akhdar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Jan'y. 14th to 19th, 1878.	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
49	Ouda Pich	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Jan'y. 16th, 1878.	380 copies.
50	Patiata Akhdar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th "	247 "
51	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 19th "	150 "
52	Qasab-ul-Akhdar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 18th "	700 "
53	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" 12th & 15th "	450 "
54	Rohilkhand Akhdar	Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	Weekly	Decr. 22nd, 1877, & Jan'y. 12th, 1878.	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
55	Safir-i-Badshah	Muzaffarnagar,	Ditto	Ditto	Jan'y. 9th & 16th, 1878.	500 copies.

56	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Jan'y. 12th, 1878.	220 "
57	Safid-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 15th "	150 "
58	Said-ul-Akhdar	Ditto	Urdu-Hindi	Tri-monthly	" 10th "	86 "



56	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	220	"
57	Safid-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	150	"
58	Saiad-ul-Akhhár	...	Ditto	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	Tri-monthly	...	86	"
59	Sholai Tár	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	310	"
60	Umdut-ul-Akhhár	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	150	"
61	Urdu Akhhár	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	69	"
62	Vakil-i-Hindustán	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	212	"
63	Vrit Dhár	...	Dhár	...	Marahá	...	Ditto	...	175	"

PRIYÁ DKS,  
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK	INITIALS	REMARKS
10/1/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/2/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/3/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/4/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/5/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/6/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/7/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/8/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/9/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/10/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/11/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/12/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/13/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/14/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/15/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/16/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/17/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/18/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/19/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/20/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/21/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/22/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/23/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/24/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/25/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/26/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/27/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/28/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/29/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/30/19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10/31/19	...	...	...	...	...	...